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ABSTRACT

The Critical Issue Bibliography (CRIB) Sheet focuses on alcohol and drug abuse on campus, a problem that has accelerated in the last decade. The CRIB sheet is divided into five sections related to key areas an institution needs to consider when trying to prevent alcohol and drug abuse on campus: (1) trends in research; (2) legal implications; (3) model programs; (4) prevention; and (5) policy. The annotated bibliography lists 1 Internet and 34 print resources, all of which are in the ERIC database. (SLD)

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Critical Issue Bibliography (CRIB) Sheet:

Alcohol on Campus

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A Critical Issue Bibliography (CRIB) sheet is a selected bibliography on a topic of interest in the field of higher education. The majority of the literature cited in the bibliography is found in the ERIC Database, though some CRIB sheets also include other literature, such as selected Internet resources. CRIB sheets are updated annually.

Many of the issues discussed in one bibligraphy relate to another CRIB sheet topic. For example, the CRIB sheet on affirmative action is closely related to the CRIB sheet on creating a multicultural climate on campus. We have tried to note such connections in the bibliographies themselves; we encourage you not to see CRIB sheet topics as discrete and to explore several bibliographies on related topics.

This CRIB sheet was updated in December 2001.

Critical Issue Bibliography (CRIB) Sheet:
Alcohol on Campus

While the need to address alcohol and other drug abuse on college campuses has been recognized for many years, progress in doing so has accelerated within the last decade. This acceleration was largely in response to the 1989 Drug Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments which required colleges and universities receiving federal funds to adopt and implement programs as of October 1, 1990 for the prevention of illicit use of alcohol and other drugs by students, faculty, and staff. In the early 1990s the Network of Colleges and Universities Committed to the Elimination of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, a coalition of institutions initiated by the Department of Education, had over 1,300 institutions working on programs, services, and policies to reduce alcohol abuse. Other important networks such as The National College Student Organizational Network for Drug and Alcohol Education, sponsored by the Fund for Improvement of Education, were also formed at this time and helped facilitate student involvement in the effort to reduce alcohol abuse. These initiatives from 1990-1994 made clear the importance of designing programs, policies and services that are specific to the circumstances and mission of the school; linking with the immediate community; designing creative programs; planning thoroughly; balancing representation from different members of the campus; getting beyond isolated one-time events; and using the research on prevention and intervention. Successful programs include mentoring, peer intervention, non- drinking or limited drinking pledges and contracts, demonstration of alcohol's effects on motor coordination, support groups for adult children of alcoholics, and games using student participants.

This CRIB sheet is divided into five sections related to the key areas an institution needs to consider when trying to prevent alcohol and drug abuse on campus: 1) trends in research; 2) legal implications; 3) model programs; 4) prevention; and, 5) policy.

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http://www.edc.org/hec/
The Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention
The U.S. Department of Education established the Center to provide nationwide support for campus alcohol and other drug prevention efforts. The Center is working with colleges, universities, and proprietary schools throughout the country to develop

strategies for changing campus culture, to foster environments that promote healthy lifestyles, and to prevent illegal alcohol and other drug use among students.

Trends

ED435372
Fitzpatrick, Corine, & Potoczniak, Michael. (1999, November 6-9). *Misperceptions of college drinking norms: An exploratory study of gender and grade level differences.* Paper presented at the U.S. Department of Education's 13th Annual National Meeting on Alcohol, Other Drug, and Violence Prevention, Albany, NY.
This study, conducted at Manhattan College (New York), focuses on exploring student perceptions about appropriate drinking behavior. Information was collected from a sample population (n=361) that included freshmen, sophomores, juniors, and seniors. Students completed questionnaires that examined their personal attitudes towards alcohol, as well as their perceptions about campus norms towards alcohol.

ED400738
Wechsler, Henry, & Others. (1996, February). *Secondary effects of binge drinking on college campuses*. Newton, MA: Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention.
This article looks at the results of a survey given to undergraduates across the country to study the effects of binge drinking.

EJ488781
Presley, Cheryl A., & Others. (1994, May). Development of the core alcohol and drug survey: Initial findings and future directions. *Journal of American College Health, 42*, 248-255.
The Core Alcohol and Drug Survey helps universities obtain accurate information about the effectiveness of their substance abuse prevention programs. This self-report tool examines the nature, scope, and consequences of college students' substance use.

Legal Implications

ED376770
American Council on Education. (1994, October). *Developing effective and legally sound alcohol policies*. [Booklet]. Washington, DC: Gulland, Eugene D.
This booklet examines the risks that colleges and universities face due to student alcohol use and abuse, and outlines procedures that institutions can use to develop effective alcohol policies.

EJ412814
Zirkel, Perry A., & Tsai, Deborah A. (1990, March). Alcohol and fraternities: The lessons of modern case law. *Journal of College Student Development, 31*, 141-146.
This article reviews recent court decisions that, despite factual and jurisdictional differences, fraternities and institutions of higher education face increasing exposure to civil liability for accidental injuries, especially when alcohol is involved.

Programs

ED438753
Thall, Kimberly, & Werch, Chudly. (1999). *Use of focus groups to enhance a college binge drinking prevention program.*
Focus group interviews at a midsize southern university are used to explore student opinions regarding binge drinking prevention messages and intervention components of the TSN (Tailored to Stages and Norms) program.

EJ537757
Milgram, Gail G., & Anderson, David S. (1996, November/December). Sobering efforts. *Trusteeship, 4*, 22-25.
This article reports on a study to identify excellent campus-based initiatives to prevent alcohol abuse by college students. It offers recommendations to colleges which stress that alcohol-abuse prevention programs be long-term, broad-based, and integrated into the institution and community.

EJ488784
Scott, Cynthia G., & Ambroson, DeAnn L. (1994, May). The rocky road to change: Implications for substance abuse programs on college campuses. *Journal of American College Health, 42*, 291-296.
Examines college substance abuse prevention and intervention programs in the framework of the elaboration likelihood model. Also provides recommendations for increasing program effectiveness.

EJ456616
Werch, Chudley E., & Others. (1992, September/October). An analytic review of 73 college-based drug abuse prevention programs. *Health values: Health behavior, education & promotion, 16*, 38-45.
This article reports an analytic review of 73 federally funded, college-based substance abuse prevention programs to determine the nature of impact.

ED347960
Eddy, Margot Sanders. (1992, September). *College alcohol and drug abuse prevention programs: An update.* [Report No. EDO-HE-91-9]. Washington, DC: George Washington University, School of Education and Human Development.
Efforts are largely in response to the 1989 Drug Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments, which required colleges and universities receiving federal funds to adopt and implement a program as of October 1, 1990 for the prevention of illicit use of alcohol and other drugs by students, faculty and staff.

ED372338
Hill, Donna S. (1991). *Facts on college alcohol education programming.* Clearinghouse Fact Sheet. Piscataway, NJ: Rutgers University, Center of Alcohol Studies.
This fact sheet examines different steps that can be taken on college campuses to reduce

alcohol use and abuse. It focuses on peer leadership, and gives suggestions for effective prevention programs.

ED318330
Schneider, Janet Carney, & Porter-Shirley, Bunny, eds. (1989). *Peterson's drug and alcohol programs and policies at four-year colleges*. Princeton, NJ: Peterson's Guides.
This book provides profiles of the drug and alcohol education/prevention programs, support groups and services, special staff, and disciplinary policies of over 900 four-year colleges.

Prevention

ED442318
Davies, Kimberly S., & Besemer, Susan P. (1999). *The tower lounge alternative: A library's effort to confront student drinking by offering extended library hours and special cultural programming.*
The need to provide out-of-class options to students and to deal with student drinking led librarians at the State University of New York College at Fredonia to propose expanding library hours and implementing a cultural program series on Friday evenings. The project's goals were to foster support for academic programs and to offer students an alternative to spending Friday evenings binge drinking.

EJ575642
Malloy, Edward A. (1998, Fall). Taking the high road on alcohol abuse. *The Presidency, 1*, 2, 18-24.
Though binge drinking and widespread alcohol abuse will not disappear soon from college campuses, thoughtful leadership presidents can creatively engage their communities to prevent those forms of alcohol-induced conduct that violate a sense of peace and security and passively contribute to the degradation of student lives.

ED421930
Haines, Michael P. (1996). *A social norms approach to preventing binge drinking at colleges and universities*. Newton, MA: Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention.
This document describes an effort to change perceptions of social norms and examines the effect of this change on binge drinking and alcohol-related problems at Northern Illinois University (NIU).

ED394368
Robinson, Leonald D., & Brantley, Paul S. (1996). *Too little too late: A case for college/K-12 collaboration in alcohol abuse prevention.*
This study examined alcohol usage among elementary and secondary schools students and college students. It discusses prevention programs that would coordinate efforts in elementary and secondary schools with those on college campuses.

EJ542364
Mills-Novoa, Beverly, et al. (1994, Fall). Successful drug and alcohol prevention programs [Special issue]. *New Directions for Student Services, 67.*

ED369345
Gonzalez, Gerardo M., & Clement, Vonnie V., eds. (1994, April). *Research and intervention: Preventing substance abuse in higher education.* Washington, DC: Network of Colleges and Universities Committed to the Elimination of Drug and Alcohol Abuse. This publication presents four major research papers on college campus substance abuse prevention and research with reviews of the papers by practitioners in the substance abuse prevention field.

EJ480717
Grossman, Susan, & Others. (1994, Winter). A model approach to peer-based alcohol and other drug prevention in a college population. *Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education, 39,* 50- 61.
This article describes Virginia Intervention Education Weekend, a project designed to implement peer-based alcohol and other drug prevention programs in institutions of higher education.

EJ406587
Gonzalez, Gerardo M. (1989, November). An integrated theoretical model for alcohol and other drug abuse prevention on the college campus. *Journal of College Student Development, 30,* 492- 503.
This article looks at the creation of a new integrated theoretical model for drug and alcohol prevention programs by combining existing models for prevention.

EJ384993
Kraft, David P. (1988, Fall). The prevention and treatment of alcohol problems on a college campus. *Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education, 34,* 37-51.
Based on experiences at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst and other campuses, this report attempts to define the extent of alcohol use and resultant problems of college students.

Policy

EJ606708
Pierce, Susan Resneck. (2000, March-April). Alcohol policies your campus can live with. *Trusteeship, 8,* 2, 24-27.
Discusses the problem of alcohol abuse on college campuses and notes a current project of the National Institute on Alcohol and Alcohol Abuse to identify effective programs.

ED423734
DeJong, William, & Wechsler, Henry. (1998). *Preventing alcohol-related problems on campus: Methods for assessing student use of alcohol and other drugs.* Newton, MA: Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention.

This guide offers methods for gathering and interpreting student survey data on alcohol-related programs for reviews on program effectiveness.

ED400737
Epstein, J. & Finn, P. (1997). *Preventing alcohol-related problems on campus: Vandalism.* Newton, MA: Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention.
This document deals with the violence engaged in by many students as a result of excessive drinking or other drug use. This report details steps schools are taking to prevent destruction of property by intoxicated students.

ED435334
Pittayathikhun, T., Ku, R., Rigby, D., Mattsson, M., & DeJong, W. (1997). *Complying with the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations (34 CFR Part 86): A guide for university and college administrators.* Newton, MA: Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention.
This document describes ways in which higher education institutions have responded to the requirements of the 1989 amendments to the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Act, Part 86, Regulations, and is intended to help institutions improve current programs and avoid overlooking requirements that might result in noncompliance.

ED435325
Finn, P. (1997). *Preventing alcohol-related problems on campus: Substance-free residence halls.* Newton, MA: Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention.
This document offers guidance to college housing officers in implementing substance-free campus housing. The guide offers reasons for supporting the establishment of substance-free residence halls, provides evidence that such living areas benefit both students and the college, and offers suggestions for setting up and maintaining the substance-free housing.

ED400739
Enos, T. & Pittayathikhum, T. (1996). *Alcohol and other drug prevention: A bulletin for fraternity and sorority advisors.* Newton, MA: Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention.
This bulletin is intended as a guide and resource for college and university sorority and fraternity advisors, and describes approaches that Greek affairs have used on campuses to help prevent alcohol and other drug abuse among students.

ED435333
Wechsler, H., Moeykens, B.A., & DeJong W. (1995). *Enforcing the minimum drinking age law: A survey of college administrators and security chiefs. Current research summary.* Newton, MA: Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention.
This bulletin reviews the results of a survey of college administrators and security officials by the Harvard School of Public Health concerning their schools' policies

regarding alcohol problems on campus. Comparisons between schools with major and minor drinking problems. Strategies for stronger enforcement of the minimum age drinking law are also discussed.

ED421061
DeJong, William, & Moeykens, Barbara A. (1995). *Institutionalizing alcohol and other drug prevention programs*. Newton, MA: Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention.
This bulletin is designed to help school administrators at the higher education level who are responsible for developing and institutionalizing alcohol and other drug prevention programs.

ED344133
Ensminger, David. (1991). *Greeks assisting Greeks (G.A.G.)*. [Training manual].
This training manual is intended for use by college students to learn peer counseling techniques. It discusses peer counseling training, alcohol and drug abuse, behavioral changes causes by chemical dependence, date rape, and sexual assault.

ED350928
Eigen, Lewis D. (1991, September). *Alcohol practices, policies, and potentials of American colleges and universities*. Washington, DC: Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration.
This paper describes the extent of drinking on college campuses; the health, social, academic, and economic costs thereof; means of education and intervention available to schools; and the relationship of many university policies and practices to this problem.

ED350926
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration. (1991). *Program administrator's handbook. Strategies for preventing alcohol and other drug problems*. The college series. Washington, DC.
This handbook is for administrators of programs in higher education settings which deal with alcohol and other drug related problems.

ED350925
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration. (1991). *Faculty member's handbook. Strategies for preventing alcohol and other drug problems*. [The college series]. Washington, DC.
This handbook for higher education faculty is designed to inform them of the nature and extent of alcohol and other drug abuse on the nation's campuses and to enlist their involvement in responding to these problems. Based on the premise that each individual can make a difference, the faculty member is encouraged to help shape the campus environment in important ways that discourage alcohol and drug abuse.

ED402803
Anderson, David, ed. (1989, January). *A winning combination: An alcohol, other drug, and traffic safety handbook for college campuses*. Washington, DC: National Highway

Traffic Safety Administration.

This manual addresses the social and legal issues facing college administrators today in dealing with alcohol and other drug problems. It is a guide for colleges and universities to develop individualized alcohol, drug, and traffic safety programs.

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